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Descriptors-*Bibliographies, Community Colleges, *Junior Colleges, *Technical Institutes, *Vocational Schools

This bibliography covers articles and books dealing with two-year colleges in the U.S., including junior colleges, community colleges, vocational colleges, technical colleges, and municipal colleges. The greatest emphasis is on the junior and community college and, with the exception of historically important books and articles from the Junior College Journal, entries were primarily published between 1965 and 1968. Bibliographic sources include the Olin Library index, Cumulative Book Index (1942-1968), Library of Congress Catalog (1950-1968), Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications (1952-1968), Bibliographic Index (1951-1967), Dissertation Abstracts (1963-1968), Social Sciences and Humanities Index (1949-1968), Public Affairs Information Service 1950-1968), Business Periodical Index (1958-1968), Readers Guide to Periodical Literature (1949-1968), Education Index (1955-1968), and the Industrial and Labor Relations Catalog (Cornell). (MC)

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An Annotated Bibliography of the American Two-Year College--Its Role and Function

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The bibliography is limited to U.S. publications, to articles and books dealing with U.S. education, and of course to two-year colleges. Two-year colleges were found to include junior colleges, community colleges, vocational colleges, technical colleges, and municipal colleges. The first two categories are covered more completely than the latter three. Little attempt was made to annotate articles on international education, and few items pertain to the question of two-year institutions expanding into four-year schools or to the governance of the various types of two-year institutions. An attempt is made to provide an historical perspective by listing and annotating some "dated" works, especially books. In the case of the Junior College Journal, annotations appear for the most recent three years of articles, although other promising articles appear in the bibliography. The three year principle applies to most other journals, periodicals, and newsmagazines, except where an article seemed particularly relevant (because of its title or source).

The method for locating relevant entries followed this pattern. Several indexes, catalogs, and abstracts were searched. Relevant entries were then read, annotated (or skimmed and annotated), and searched for other bibliographical information (footnotes and bibliographies). The various sources of information help to explain the inconsistent and incomplete bibliographical citations in this bibliography. Occasionally, when entries could not be located in Cornell's or Ithaca College's library systems, the incomplete or inconsistent notations found in other sources were used, as the author rationalized that this information was better than none.

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These items were used in locating information:

1. The Olin Library card catalog.
2. Cummulative Book Index (1942-1968).
3. Library of Congress Catalog (1950-1968).
4. Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications.(1952-1968).
5. Bibliographic Index (1951-1967).
6. Dissertation Abstracts (1963-1968).
7. Social Sciences and Humanities Index (1949-1968).
8. Public Affairs Information Service (1950-1968).
9. Business Periodical Index (1958-1968).
10. Readers Guide to Periodical Literature (1949-1968).
11. Education Index (1955-1968).
12. Industrial and Labor Relations Catalog (Cornell).

The author neglected tc use these other two conceivable sources of information:

1. Monthly Checklist of State Publications (reason - too laborious a job to use, because of poor indexing).
2. New York Times Index (reason - lack of time).

In most of these sources, the author looked under any heading that might yield an entry. Exceptions were made in the cases of the Education Index (junior colleges, technical education, business education, agricultural education, curriculum and AAJC were the headings searched) and the Readers Guide to Periodical Literature (junior college was the only heading that seemed to be relevant, with the exception of specific names of schools).. In short, specific schools were not looked up in any of the sources.

LB 2300
J861+

Adams, A. S. Continuing Thread. Junior College Journal, 28:527-32, May 1958.

Adamson, D. W. Educational Apprenticeship for More Engineers. Junior College Journal, 26:78-81, October 1955.

Ahlf, A. L. Junior College and My Career. Junior College Journal, 26: 247-50, January 1956.

Ashmore, H. L. Reaction to Some Basic Principles in Developing and Operating Junior Colleges. Junior College Journal, 32:189-92, December 1961.

Bailey, T. D. and J. L. Wattenbarger, Florida's Junior Colleges. School Executive, 77:81-3, February 1958.

Bard, H., L. L. Lerner and L. S. Morris, Operation: Collegiate Horizons in Baltimore. Junior College Journal, 38:16-21, September 1967.
This article is a discussion of the role of one urban community college, especially in regard to programs for ghetto students.

Barnes, J. B. Community Colleges' Newest Obligation. Junior College Journal, 28:247-50, January 1958.

Barnes, K. Place of the Junior College in Engineering Education. Journal of Engineering Education, 49:214-16, December 1958.

Barnett, John. Recruiters Snap Up Job-Trained 'grads' of Two-Year College; San Francisco School (City College of San Francisco) produces florists, Junior Accountants, and Hard-to-Get Technicians.
Wall Street Journal, 165: 1+, June 10, 1965.
Film 834.

Barry, L. What Educational Program is Needed in the 13th and 14th Grades. NASSP Bulletin, 40:462-6, April 1956.

L11
J855
Bashaw, W. L. Effect of Community Junior Colleges on the Proportion of the Local Population Who Seek Higher Education. Journal of Educational Research, 58:327-9, March 1965. "This study compared Florida counties with and without new public community junior colleges as to the changes in the proportion of the population that attends college. It was shown that the location of a new public junior college in an area results in a significantly greater increase in the enrollment population ratios as compared to areas without public junior colleges."

Beckes, I. K. Case for Community Junior Colleges. Junior College Journal, 34:24+, April 1964.

Mann
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461
N27
Berg, M. M. Catholic Junior College: Problems and Prospects in the Changing Educational Scene. National Catholic Education Association Bulletin, 62:165-70, August 1965.
These topics are touched upon: goals of junior colleges, lack of understanding by four-year colleges and secondary schools, problems and prospects. The role of "screening device" for higher education is one theme.

LB 2300 J861+ Berg, R. Compact and the Junior College. Junior College Journal, 36:8-9, May 1966. The compact in education might help to coordinate the role and function of the junior college with other educational units.

Bethel, L. L. Types of Junior Colleges. (In American Council on Education, American Junior Colleges. p. 3-9.)

Bigelow, R. K. Let's Be Realistic About Post-High School Education. Balance Sheet, 44:392-4, May 1963. Bibliog.

Birkhimer, R. O. and P. Masiko, Jr. Junior College: Open Door to Higher Education. Illinois Education, 49:205-8, January 1961.

Blake, L. J. Recent Legislation is Expected to Encourage Future Growth of Community Colleges. Junior College Journal, 38:22-23, April 1968. Montana legislation states that it is the duty of the state board of education to "establish the role of the two-year college in the state."

Blocker, C. E. Community Colleges Must Meet Demands. Michigan Education Journal, 38:474-7, March 1961.

Blocker, C. E. Comprehensive Community College. NEA Journal, 51:20-1, September 1962.

Mann L11 S38 Blocker, C. E. Cooperation Between Two-Year and Four-Year Colleges. School and Society, 94:218-22, April 16, 1966. The article centers on the academic success of transfer students. It suggests means for increased articulation between segments of education to increase the likelihood of success for transfer students. Research dealing with the success of transfer students is footnoted.

Blocker, C. E. Independent Public Junior College. Junior College Journal, 33:5-7, April 1963. Bibliog.

Mann HF 1101 N27 Blocker, C.E. Purposes, Growth, Transition of the Community College. National Business Education Quarterly, 36:4-7, December 1967. Mr. Blocker writes the first of twelve articles in this issue of NBEQ. His theme is the many different meanings a junior college can have for different prospective students. Eight points are made in reference to the future of two-year colleges.

Boozer, H. R. North Carolina is Counting on Community Colleges. Junior College Journal, 34:8-11, December 1963. Bibliog.

Boren, C. B. Why a Junior College Movement? Social Factors Contributing to the Development of the Junior College. Junior College Journal, 24: 356-7, February 1954.

Bogue, J. P. and S. V. Martorana. Community-Junior Colleges Extend Educational Opportunities for Youth. Junior College Journal, 26:168-72, November 1955. Bibliog.

Bogue, J. P. Junior Colleges. Business Education Yearbook, 1957: 298-316.

Bogue, J. B. Need of Junior Colleges in an Expanding Role. Junior College Journal, 28:305-6, February 1958.

Bogue, J. P. Present Trends in Junior Colleges in American Council on Education. American Junior Colleges, p. 37-42.

L11 Bolman, F. deW, Jr. Signs of Change in Higher Education. Journal
J863 of Higher Education, 26: 249-53+, May 1955.
'67? The importance and role of two-year institutions are discussed in relation to the complete educational picture. One function of these schools is career guidance. Other functions are described, but the impact of this article is in the area of coordination and articulation between two-year institutions and people, careers, and other educational institutions.

Bonar, H. S. and C. E. Hood. What Educational Program is Needed in the Community College and the Junior College? NASSP Bulletin, 40: 64-7, November 1956.

Brick, Michael. Forum and Focus for the Junior College Movement; the AAJC. (New York: Teachers College (Studies in Education), 1964, p. 209-22).

Brick, Michael. Two Plus Two. Junior College Journal, 38:25-29, October 1967. This article is based upon research that deals with articulation between two-year college programs and high school programs in vocational and technical education. One function of the two-year schools should be to better coordinate the efforts of the two educational groups.

Brunner, K. A. Junior College, Wherefore Art Thou? NASSP Bulletin, 42: 164-6, September 1958. Bibliog.

Brunner, K. A. Organized Occupational Curriculums: Enrollments, 1959 Preliminary Report. Higher Education, 17:11-13, April 1967.

California Public Junior College System. California Department of Education, Bureau of Junior College Education, 1960.

Camp, J. Van. Junior College: New Gateway to Higher Education. American Federationist, 68:6-9, June 1961.

Campion, H. A. Junior College Must Hold Open the Closing Door of Opportunity for Higher Education. Junior College Journal, 31: 511-12, May 1961.

LB Campion, H. A. Role of the Junior College in Higher Education.
2301 College and University, 35 No. 4:426-34. Summer 1960.
C687 The purposes and stated functions of junior colleges are discussed. The California Master Plan is referred to in reporting structure, function, and co-ordination of colleges. Guidance, curriculum planning, and evaluation are described as junior college jobs.

Carson, R. Two-Year Community Colleges. Parents Magazine, 39:66-7+, [illegible]1 1964.

Carter, J. T. Programs of Agricultural Instruction in Junior Colleges. Junior College Journal, 26: 38-40, September 1955.

Case, C. P. Nation Needs More Community Colleges. NEA Journal, 50: 27-9, February 1961.

Mann Casey, V. P. Case for the Junior College. Catholic School Journal,
LC 65: 19-22, May 1965.
461 The author discusses the many advantages of two-year colleges,
C36 Catholic junior colleges, tuition rates, pressure to become four year schools and negative public opinion. She finds the role and function of Catholic two-year schools similar to their other private and public counterparts.

Cates, R. E. Training for Space-Age Living. Industrial Arts and Vocational Education, 53: 57-9, March 1964.

Changes in the Junior College. School and Society, 91: 187, April 20, 1963.

HM Chapman, Charles E. The Importance of the Community College Movement
1 (address).
J86+ Journal of Human Relations, 11: 608-15, Autumn 1963.

Christensen, E. L. Community College in Transition. Junior College Journal, 26: 199-209, December 1955. Bibliog.

Rm 401 Clark, B. R. Cooling-Out Function in Higher Education.
M21 American Journal of Sociology, 65: 569-76, May 1960.
A5 Abstract: The wide gap found in many democratic institutions between culturally encouraged aspiration and institutionally provided means of achievement leads to failure of many participants. Such a situation exists in American higher education. Certain social units ameliorate the consequent stress by redefining failure and providing for a "soft" denial; they perform a "cooling-out" function. The junior college especially plays this role. The cooling-out process observed in one college includes features likely to be found in other settings: substitute achievement, gradual disengagement, denial, consolation, and avoidance of standards.

Clarke, J. R. Proposal for a Teacher's Aide Training Program; A Two-Year Program in a Community Junior College Can Fill a Vital Social and Classroom Need. Junior College Journal, 36: 43-5, May 1966.
This article describes a program for training teacher's aides in the junior colleges. It illustrates another useful function which can be met through a junior college curriculum.

Cocking, W. D. Community College. Educational Executives' Overview, 4:78, March 1963.

Cocking, W. D. Community College in the '60's. Educational Executives' Overview, 2:77, May 1961.

Colvert, C. C. Development of the Junior College Movement. In American Council on Education. American Junior Colleges, p. 10-16. Bibliog.

Colvert, C. C. Expanding Role of the Junior College. Junior College Journal, 28:243-6, January 1958. Colvert senses that junior colleges must seek new goals and functions and discusses how they might do this by suggesting changes in program planning and students, plant, districts, finance, and guidance. A rather weak article, at least from the point of view of its title.

Colvert, C. C. Study of Official External Influences on the Curriculums of Public Junior Colleges. Junior College Journal, 31: 210-13, December 1960.

Community College. Nation, 185:82, August 31, 1957.

Community Colleges. North Carolina. Board of Higher Education, 1960.

Community Colleges: An Exploration. American School and University, 35: 60-4, 1963.

Community College and Technical Education. School and Society, 91:54, February 9, 1963.

Community Colleges Strive to Keep Pace. Michigan Education Journal, 41: 9-10, February 1964.

L11 S36+ Community College's Unique Function. School and Society, 90: 368, November 3, 1962. Excerpts from a talk by E. J. Glazser, Jr. as to how the junior college can harness through appropriate teaching and guidance - personnel resources of society that other conventional programs of higher education have virtually ignored are reported in this short article. However, some interesting future ideas for the role and function of the junior college are contained in this brief article.

Compton, W. M. Responsibility and Opportunity in the Two-Year Colleges. Junior College Journal, 27: 3-9, September 1956.

Conant, J. B. Our College System: A Re-Evaluation. N. Y. Times Magazine, p 9+, June 4, 1950.

Cooper, J. M. and A. Zucker. Education Courses in the Expanding Junior College. Junior College Journal, 33: 63-5, October 1962.

Co-operation Between Industry and Junior Colleges. School and Society, 90: 336, October 20, 1962.

Conley, W. H. The Community College. National Catholic Educational Association Bulletin, 15-24, May, 1950. Outlines growth and development of the junior college, its changing functions, and the essential nature of the community college.

Cosand, J. P. Junior College, Pros and Cons; With Study Discussion Program by C. Smallenburg and H. Smallenburg. PTA Magazine, 59:22-4, 26 January. 1965.

Mann Cosand, J. P. Philosophy of Community Junior Colleges. School and
L11 Community, 53:33-6+, November 1966.
C38 The president of a junior college district in Missouri describes the comprehensive junior college in this article. This is a very good overview of the role, function, goal, educational aim, curricula, etc. of two-year education. Recommended.

Cosand, J. P. Three Years of Progress in St. Louis. Junior College Journal, 36: 9-12, February 1966. The commitment in St. Louis is to the comprehensive community junior college.

Coulter, W. T. Problems of the Urban Junior College; Experience in Los Angeles. Junior College Journal, 35: 13-16, October 1964.

Cox, M. College is for Everyone Cult. Junior College Journal, 37: 37-9, September 1966. The author questions the dubious role of junior colleges when they are designed with an "open-door", inviting one and all to study in their classrooms.

Crawford, W. H. and H. M. Reiten. Junior College Challenge of the Sixties. Junior College Journal, 31: 183-8, December 1960.

Dahir, James. Alliance for Higher Education: The Wisconsin Center System. American County Government, 32: 44-9, April 1967. The University of Wisconsin policy of decentralizing freshman-sophomore education in small centers which are cooperative ventures between the university and the local and city governments is discussed.

Dapper, Gloria. Spokesman for the Two-Year College. Saturday Review, 47: 55, December 19, 1964. The author comments on "Mr. Junior College", E. J. Gleazer, Jr. Since he and his cohorts write most of the articles on junior colleges, these insights and biographical sketches are worthwhile.

Daughtrey, J. P. Vision of the Junior College Future. Junior College Journal, 29: 465-8, April 1959.

Davis, H. E. and J. F. Caffey. Planning a Dental Auxiliary Program. Junior College Journal, 37: 26-29, March 1967.
This article discusses a St. Louis attempt to have dentists help plan a junior college curriculum that would produce people trained to aid them. A function was decided upon, and then the affected elements of the community helped the junior college design a program to meet the needs.

Mann Dean, C. T. Community College for Tomorrow. American School Board
L11 Journal, 150: 48-9, April 1965. A west coast educator discusses
A52 these topics in this essay: community college purposes, transfer function, vocational-technical function, and community service function. Community colleges provide democratization for higher education.

DuChow, C. E. and others. Planning and Organizing a Nursing Education Program in the Junior College. Junior College Journal, 31: 447-50, April 1961.

Dunbar, R. D. Out of Necessity: The Community College. Texas Outlook, 49: 36-37+, January 1965.

Improved Students in the Two-Year Colleges: New Breed With a New Need. Publishers' Weekly, 189: 26-32, January 3, 1966.
This is a summary of speeches given at a conference on the teaching of remedial English and math.

Burdick, L. C. Expanding Role of the Junior College. Junior College Journal, 28: 183, December 1957. In this short essay, the former U. S. Commissioner of Education describes the decentralization of education and its consequences for junior colleges. The several different functions of junior colleges are briefly discussed.

Butler, T. A. Unity in Diversity. Junior College Journal, 28: 438-334, May 1958.

Dawson, G. E. Junior College Movement in California. Educational Administration and Supervision, 43: 283-94, May 1957.

Dunn, J. W., Peter Jester, and Ralph Jonelis. Our Faculty Participates in Policy Development. Junior College Journal, 37: 18-21, December-January 1966-67. This article cites an example of one faculty's participation in role and policy decisions of a junior college.

Eaton, H. H. Ohio Needs Community Colleges. Educational Research Bulletin, 40: 19-21, January 1961.

Eddy, E. D., Jr. and W. D. Bell. Observations and Opportunity. Junior College Journal, 33: 4-6, January 1963.

Edwards, K. L. Junior College: Today and Tomorrow. Illinois Education, 48: 32-4, October 1959.

Ellis, W. C. Junior College Doctoral Dissertations - Supplementary List. Junior College Journal, 33: 16-19, September 1962. This list supplements Professor Parker's list (which is incomplete). It is not annotated. Ellis does mention the whereabouts of other earlier lists of this nature.

Eldridge, D. A. New Dimensions for the Two-Year College. Junior College Journal, 38: 10, September, 1967. Mention is made by the President of the AAJC of some traditional and new roles and functions of junior colleges.

Emphasis. Junior College Journal, 33: 1, 2, May 1963. This is a review of three books - by Fields (1962), Thornton (1960), and Medsker (1960). The J.C.J. describes these books as theoretical and good.

AP 2 Eurich, Alvin C. Higher Education in the Twenty-first Century.
A88+ Atlantic, 211: 51-55, June 1963. This noted university educator briefly summarizes some advances in higher education. Junior colleges are mentioned in passing, yet a perspective for analyzing these schools is provided.

Ewing, J. M. People's College. Junior College Journal, 26: 63-4, October 1955.

Fields, R. R. Community Colleges in the U.S.A. Yearbook of Education, 1959: 507-13.

Florida Master Plans for Record College Enrollments. American School and University, 38: 28-9+, December 1965.

Fordyce, J. W. Significant Role in Teacher Education. Junior College Journal, 36: 13-17, April 1966. The author suggests that most future teachers will begin their higher education in junior colleges. The types of programs junior colleges might enter into are suggested. Associate degree programs and continuing education are discussed as aspects of this role in teacher education.

Mann Frasure, K. Future of the Community College. Education, 84: 555-6,
L61 May, 1964. Mr. Frasure asks and briefly answers various
E24 questions about the future of the community college. What functions, what role, are included.

Frazier, A. General Education in the Junior College: Lessons from the High School. School Review. 58: 201-10, April 1950. Bibliog.

Fredenburgh. Does the Community College Threaten Higher Education? School and Society. 69: 289-93, April 23, 1949.

French, W. C. Illinois Junior Colleges: What is the Next Step? Education 50: 253-5, February 1962.

Fretwell, E. K., Jr. Helps for Heresey Hunters; A Catalog of Ideas on How the Community College Can Help the Disadvantaged. Junior College Journal. 36: 16-19, November 1965. A discussion of ideas to help community colleges with the function of serving disadvantaged youth.

Fretwell, E. K., Jr. New York: The Next Five Years. Junior College Journal. 33: 22-5, March 1963.

LB Friedman, Norman L. Comprehensiveness and Higher Education: A
2301 Sociologist's View of Public Junior College Trends. AAUP Bulletin.
A6 52: 417-23, December 1966. Friedman, a sociologist, discusses a number of topics: "comprehensiveness", "higher education-ization", "state level planning", "district junior colleges", "faculty authority", and "the establishment and academic faculty." In general he is interested in the faculty and its relationship to the college. Yet he poses some interesting questions about role and functions. He also defines the junior college establishment, which is quite interesting.

Gannon, P. J. Fifty Years of Community Involvement; Local Studies, Committees, and Commissions Set Course for Michigan Community Colleges. Junior College Journal. 35: 28-31, September 1964.

Mann L13 N41 Garrison, R. H. Unique Problems of Junior Colleges; Excepts from Address. NEA Journal. 56: 30-2, November 1967. Mr. Garrison describes the novel role of junior colleges, the differences between these institutions and four year ones, and some pressing problems.

Gauvey, R. E. Experimentation: Implications for Junior Colleges. Junior College Journal. 37: 10-11, October 1966. Gauvey discusses some specific areas for experimentation. Realism in terminal education is one. There is a discussion of colleges as dedicated to a process of education (as differentiated from education as a product). The role and function of experimental colleges might well change from traditional conceptions.

General Education in Community Junior Colleges. Florida State University, 1959.

Bus. LB 2300 C69+ Gersten, Robert S. Community Colleges: A View from the Field; study of 45 campuses reveals plans, problems, progress. College and University Business, 44: 53-5. April 1968. The author, dean of students at Nassau Community College, discusses these three topics: the planning of the facilities of two-year colleges, transfer and articulation between two and four-year colleges, and the organization of student personnel (especially at Nassau). However, the information in the article was gleaned from travels to forty-five community colleges throughout the country. Objectives, functions, and master plans are discussed in some detail.

Giles, F. T. Washington: New Life at Forty. Junior College Journal. 34:28-30, May 1964.

Gleazer, E. J., Jr. AAJC Approach; Summer Community Services. Junior College Journal. 38:9, March 1966. In this article, Glaezer discusses how the resources of community colleges can be used such that the community college plays an active role in meeting the needs of disadvantaged youths during summer months. These recommendations are condensed from the report of the Presidents' Council on Youth Opportunity.

Gleazer, E. J., Jr. AAJC Approach - Faculty Development Project. Junior College Journal, 38:7, April 1968. This article is of interest, because it suggests some of the newer roles of the junior college (such as new community service programs). As the junior college changes, so does its role and the sources of its faculty (which help to mold its role).

Gleazer, E. J., Jr. AAJC Approach; Technical Education Programs. Junior College Journal, 34: 4-5, September 1963.

Gleazer, E. J. Jr. AAJC Approach; Toward Universal Higher Education. Junior College Journal, 37:7, November 1966. This is a general discussion of the extent of the junior college movement in education. It also discusses the plans of seven of the larger states.

Gleazer, E. J. Beyond the High School - Our Roles. American Association of School Administrators Official Report. 1962: 147-54.

Gleazer, E. J., Jr. Coats Off By the Two-Year College. Junior College Journal, 27: 515-20, May 1957.

Gleazer, E. J., Jr. Concerns and Cautions for the Community College. Junior College Journal, 38:18-21, March 1968. Gleazer maintains that the community college is still attempting to establish its identity. Among the elements that he discusses concerning the above theme are: growth, local control, curriculum options, price, leadership, and institutional self-concept. Where are they going and why, is his concern.

Gleazer, E. J., Jr. Its Time to Ask Some Questions. Junior College Journal. 28: 123-4, November 1957.

Gleazer, E. J., Jr. Junior College, Bigger! Better? Junior College Journal. 28:484-7, May 1958.

Gleazer, E. J., Jr. Technical Education and Society. School Shop, 26: 32-3+, June 1967.

Gleazer, Edmund J., Jr. The Rise of the Junior College from High School Extension to Higher Education. College and University Business. 37: 64:7 October, 62-4 November, 44-6 December 1964.

Mann L61 E24 Gombar, W. From Business School to a Modern Junior College. Education, 88:241-4, February 1968. The article centers on the question of whether the philosophy or policies of the junior college are sound. Curricula and objectives are dealt with.

Greiber, C. L. Post High School Education: The Vocational Viewpoint. Industrial Arts and Vocational Education. 40: 144-5+, April 1951.

Griffith, H. Post Secondary Business Education in the Community College. Business Education Forum. 21:8-11, January 1967.

Gross, S. Community College: Michigan's Fastest Growing Whatchamacallit. American School and University, 36: 36-8, September 1963.
Reply: Gannon, P. J. and others, 36: 48+, March 1964.

Guess, E. S. Post Secondary Business Education in the Community College. Business Education Forum, 21:11-12, January 1967.

Haddick, R. D. Junior Colleges Must Expand. School Musician, 37:54-5+, November 1965.

Hager, D. J. Images of Junior College Education. Junior College Journal, 32:305-13, February 1962.

Mann HF 1101 N27 Haines, P. G., and J. Carmichael. Point of View About Program Development in the Community College. National Business Education Quarterly, 35:27-36, May 1967. This article describes a concept of program development that begins with institutional objectives and considers the needs of all students and the community. Curriculum evolves from this analysis. The article also mentions the various functions AND programs that are developed.

Hall, H. O. Case for Junior Colleges. Illinois Education, 45:348+, May 1957.

Hallstrom, R. W. Three New Twists in Occupational Education. Junior College Journal, 38:46-48, November 1967. One function of the junior college is to disseminate occupational information. This is a discussion of one attempt to tackle this problem.

Hanson, R. A. Junior Colleges, The Transfer Function. Minnesota Journal of Education, 45:10-12, February 1965.

Harlacher, E. L. New Directions in Community Services. Junior College Journal, 38:12-17, March 1968. In this somewhat lengthy article, many dimensions of the impact of community colleges on communities are discussed. Harlacher's conclusion describes well the article's thesis: "Through imaginative programs of community services, community colleges are beginning to assume their natural role as a catalytic force--proving the leadership, coordination, and cooperation necessary to stimulate action programs by appropriate individuals and groups with the community. The reciprocal relationship between the community and the community college is such that the community college both reflects and effects changes in the structure of its community, and the life patterns of its residents.

"More and more, the community college is inserting into the life stream of its people forces that can change, revise, unify, and stimulate the individual, the organization, and ultimately, the tone of mind of the entire community."

Harper, William A. West Florida's New Two-year University. Junior College Journal, 37:13-15, September 1966. This is an example of a rather unique role for a two-year institution, since it is designed to offer the junior and senior college years to graduates of junior colleges.

Harrington, J. H. What Are the Junior Colleges For? California Journal of Secondary Education, 31:202-3, April 1956.

Harris, N. C. Community College Technical Education. North Central Association Quarterly, 36 no. 4:328-39, Spring 1962. This article considers some characteristics of community college technical education programs. The need for technical education, educational programs, and the schools involved in technical education is discussed.

Harris, N. C. Major Issues in Junior College Technical Education. The Educational Record, 45:128-38, Spring 1964.

Harris, Norman C. Technical Education in the Junior College; New Programs for New Jobs. AAJC. 1964, p. 93-8. Annotated.

Harrington, J. H. Employers Look at the Junior College Graduate. Junior College Journal. 28:147-49, November 1957.

Harrington, J. H. For Junior College Education; A Motivating Force. Junior College Journal. 29:498-9, April 1959.

Hatcher, M. One and the Many. Junior College Journal. 29:3-10, September 1958.

Havighurst, R. J. Social Change and the Community College. North Central Association Quarterly. 41:241-8, Winter 1967. Five contemporary social processes are mentioned. They operate in the closest interaction with our educational system, depending upon and transforming it. The five are: contraction of space and time, technological development and change in the labor force, urbanization and metropolitan development, world interdependence and cooperation, and social integration. Community colleges have functions in regard to most of these processes. Four main functions are: opportunity, efficiency, citizenship, and manpower. Each of these is discussed. Havighurst concludes this very interesting analysis of community colleges by saying that the American commitment to post-secondary education is realized primarily through junior colleges. The junior college must meet a variety of needs that other institutions cannot or will not meet.

Hechinger, F. M. Flowering of a Campus Hybrid; Two-year Community, or Junior Colleges. N. Y. Times Magazine, p. 36-7+, September 13, 1964. Film 288. Hechinger discusses the two-year college attempt to meet the rising need for training after high school. The major functions are focused upon. In general, the article is a good overview of junior colleges. As might be expected, most specific attention is given to California. Hechinger sees the national movement as a success, especially since junior colleges have preserved the open door concept of public education while shielding the state universities from such a policy.

Helland, P. C. Junior Colleges, Past, Present and Future. Minnesota Journal of Education. 45:9-10, February 1965.

Helland, P. C. Minnesota Turns to State Junior Colleges; the State's Junior College Board is now Planning Expansion of the New System of Two-year Colleges. Junior College Journal. 36:40-1, December 1965. This is a discussion of Minnesota's law, which answers the question of how to proceed with higher education in Minnesota. The answer--junior colleges.

Henderson, A. D. Decision Ahead for Junior College Administrators. Junior College Journal. 32:243-52, January 1962.

Hengst, H. Quiet Revolution. Michigan Education Journal. 40:414-16+. February 1963.

Hensen, Richard E. The College Transfer Partnership. Michigan State Economic Record. 8:3+, June 1966. The relationship between the public two-year institutions of higher learning and the public four-year institutions of higher learning in the state of Michigan forms the subject matter for this article.

Bar HJ 2240 N27 Hirsch, Werner Z. and Morton J. Marcus. Some Benefit-cost Considerations of Universal Junior College Education. National Tax Journal. 19:48-57, March 1966. This is an interesting article because it considers the functions and role of the junior colleges in relation to economic principals, such as supply and demand. Questions such as the type of advanced education in junior colleges are dealt with in this perspective.

Houghton, D. E. Why Disinherit Junior? Junior College Journal. 30:38-9, September 1959.

Mann HF 1101 N27 House, F. W. (ed). Business Education and the Two-year College. National Business Education Quarterly. 36:3-62, December 1967. There are twelve articles in this issue. They discuss everything from broad concepts of purpose to case studies--all in reference to junior colleges. Some of the authors are familiar to this field (junior colleges).

_____ How About Two-year Colleges. Changing Times. 13:42-3, February 1959.

Hoy, J. C. Academic Procession Meets the Population Bulge. Junior College Journal. 34:25-7. February 1964.

Mann L11 C15J Hubbard, J. Junior College: Giant American, Giant Job. CTA Journal. 62:34-7, March 1966. California born, serious problems, a knowledge pool, the 'thyroidal' approach, and musts for junior colleges are the topics discussed. The various functions are mentioned. More attention is given to the guidance role of junior colleges.

L11 S36+ _____ Increase. School and Society. 94:380, 398, November 12, 1966. In a talk at Michigan State, E. J. Gleazer, Jr. described the growth of junior colleges, especially in seven of our largest states. The brief article does suggest explicitly and implicitly some functions and roles for junior colleges that are resulting from this growth.

Mann L11 S375

Ingalls, R. C. Two Persistent Problems. Junior College Journal. 27:185-7, December 1956.

Ingler, C. W. Governing Principles for State Policy Toward Community Colleges. Educational Research Bulletin. 40:29-35, February 1961.

_____ It doesn't have to be a regular four-year college: junior colleges, technical institutes, vocational programs; would one of these be a smarter choice? Changing Times. 15:36-9. July 1961.

Jacobson, P. B. and Wiegman, R. R. Selected reference on the organization and administration of secondary education, junior colleges, (cont.) School Review. 63:400, October 1955; 64:323, October, 1956.

Jantzen, J. M. Role of the California Junior College in Teacher Education. California Journal of Secondary Education. 35:48-5, December 1960.

L11 J863 1967 Jarvie, L. L. (ed.) Two-year College. Journal of Higher Education. (a) 33:391-3; October 1962, (b) 34:51-3; January 1963, (c) 232-4, April 1963. (a) The unique role of the two-year college is described. This short article concludes by maintaining that community colleges must continually strive to gain and keep public support. (b) The author discusses junior colleges and technical education, especially since they can open new vistas in this direction. He also overviews the structure of junior college education in several states, and remarks about the overall role of such education. (c) The major role of the community college public relations man is to interpret the role of such an institution for the public. The article discusses the various roles and how to convey them to the public.

Johnson, B. L. Approaches to general education; a report from California junior colleges. Educational Record. 33:71-90. January 1952.

Mann LJ 115 P54 Johnson, B. L. Guidelines and trends in post-secondary vocational-technical education; footnotes on the junior college. Phi Delta Kappan. 46:376-80, April 1965.

Johnson, B. L. Is the Junior College Idea Useful for Other Countries? Junior College Journal. 32:3-8, September 1961.

Johnson, B. L Junior College: Its Role and Its Future. Phi Delta Kappan. 38:182-7, February 1957. A noted authority presents evidence and informed opinion in support of the proposition that extending our system of junior colleges is a major practical step toward meeting the increased demand for higher education (ed) PDK. 38:182.
He discusses three trends and describes six aspects of the future of the junior college.

Johnson, B. L. Needed: Experimental Junior Colleges. Junior College Journal. 36:17-20, October 1965. Reply. R. H. Knipers. 36:46, December 1965. In this article, Johnson discloses his failure in finding experimental junior colleges--colleges attempting new functions, new role definitions, and innovative procedures.

Johnson, Byron Lamar. Starting a Community Junior College. AAJC. 1964, p. 77-83.

Johnson, B. L. Toward General Education in the Junior College. Junior College Journal. 30:517-24, May 1960.

L11 J 863 1967 Johnson, B. L. (ed). Two-year College. Journal of Higher Education. (a) 35:402-4, October 1964; (b) 36:51-3, January 1965; (c) 36:228-30, April 1965. This is a discussion of Johnson's monograph on experimentation in junior colleges. It is short and presents some of the major points. (The report is annotated elsewhere.)
(b) Johnson reviews Grant Venn's work on vocational and technical education, falling back on his knowledge of junior colleges, in this article.
(c) This last article reviews institutional research as it is to be carried out in California junior colleges.

L11 J 863 Johnson, B. L. (ed). Two-year College. Journal of Higher Education. (a) 37:409-10, October 1966; (b) 38:43-5, January 1967; (c) 38:229-31, April 1967. Johnson discusses the response to his finding of no experimental junior colleges. He now reports that there are some and describes them briefly in this report.
(b) This is a report of a national junior college conference in Los Angeles (1966). The theme was system approaches to curriculum and instruction in the open door college. Johnson mentions the major theme of each conference speaker in this brief article.
(c) Johnson discusses and describes how ERIC will disseminate research through its junior college clearinghouse. Institutional research is especially sought.

L11
S36+ _____ Junior College and Technical Education. School and Society. 94:340, October 29, 1966. E. J. Gleazer, Jr., deplored the downgrading of college level technical and semi-professional education programs in a talk in St. Louis. Gleazer proposed how several different groups could come together to strengthen the function of technical education in college by planning better programs and improving the program's images.

_____ Junior College for Everyone. Texas Outlook. 52:28-9. March 1968.

_____ Junior College in the 1960's. School and Society. 91:297. October 19, 1963.

Junior College Journal. Recent writings; judging the new books. In most all issues of J.C.J.

_____ Junior College to Offer Nurses' Training. Chicago School Journal. 45:186-7. January 1964.

BUS
LB 2300
C69 _____ Junior Colleges are Growing Up. College and University Business. 40:55-7. June 1966. In an interview, Edmund J. Gleazer, Jr., the director of AAJC, describes the place that the community college has found in the educational system. Role and function are both discussed. Junior colleges are seen as neither a substitute for a four-year college, nor as an extension of high school.

_____ Junior Colleges (Mass Versus Class Education in the United States). Economist. 183:696-7. May 25, 1957.

_____ Junior Colleges: Low Cost Answer to Crowded Campuses? This nation-wide survey shows what they teach, how much they cost, how they operate and why they are growing. U. S. News and World Report. 44:77-80. May 2, 1958.

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U58 + Bus. _____ Junior Colleges; Students' Hope for the Future. U. S. News and World Report. 58:66-8. May 17, 1965. The article describes junior colleges as a way out of the college-enrollment jam, since they provide two years of undergraduate or technical training for hundreds of thousands of students. Cost, curriculum, problems, and functions are all discussed in brief.

Kastner, H. H., Jr. Student Deficiencies and the Community College Dilemma. Junior College Journal. 30:140-2. November, 1959.

Keeler, M. J. Catholic Community College. National Catholic Education Association Bulletin. 57:26-36. November 1960. Bibliog.

Kemp, William W. Junior College Development in California. California Quarterly of Secondary Education. 6:145-152. 1931. This article discusses the purpose and need of junior colleges in the early 1930's.

Keppel, F. Expanding to Meet Needs in Higher Education. Educational Leadership. 44:78-81, November 1956.

Keppel, F. Standards of Excellence in the Junior College: Excerpts From an Address. School and Society. 91:329-30. November 2, 1963.

Kintzer, Frederick C. Board policy manuals in California public junior colleges. Junior College Leadership program, School of Education, University of California, Los Angeles. 1962, p. 41-3.

Kintzer, F. C. Education of Semiprofessionals is on the Move. Junior College Journal. 35:19-23, May 1965.

Kintzer, F. C. Plan for Expanding Technical-Vocational Opportunities. Junior College Journal. 31:70-3. October 1960.

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Kintzer, F. C. and others. What University and College Admissions Officers Should Know About Two-year Colleges. College and University. 42:459-78, Summer 1967. Bibliog. Kintzer discusses a number of worthy topics in an organized and well documented fashion. He presents the profile of the ideal junior college by describing the rationale for such organizations. From this he moves to nine propositions, and each is discussed. Examples of these are: open junior college, technical-vocational curricula, strong lower division programs, general education, serves the entire community, remedial courses offered, a teaching institution. This is a good article that presents a worthy overview of the various functions of the public community college. Institutional research is a rarely mentioned function that is discussed. The prime objective of the ideal community junior college must be quality programs for a diversified student body.

Knoell, D. M. New York Challenges Its Urban Colleges. Junior College Journal. 37:9-11, March 1967. This is a report of a state commission that states that urban schools (community colleges) should provide more services, especially for disadvantaged youth.

Knoll, E. Maturing of the Junior College. NEA Journal. 50:27-9, February 1961.

Knopf, Arthur C. Riverside's Programs for the Deaf. Junior College Journal. 38:44-46, October 1967. Riverside considers one of its functions providing occupational training for the deaf. Meeting community needs is the goal.

Knudson, M. C. Junior College in the Decade Ahead. Junior College Journal, 30:307-9, February 1960.

Knudson, M. C. Tell the Story. Junior College Journal. 30:185-6, December 1959.

Koch, M. S. and P. M. Woolley. Established: A Curriculum to Train Urban Professional Assistants. Junior College Journal. 38:20-4, October 1967. This is more a discussion of how to plan a curriculum in a special area, but it does suggest that it is the junior colleges' role to (1) find areas where curricula are needed, and (2) design the curricula.

Koch, M. S., and P. M. Woolley. Opportunity for Community Colleges; two Baltimore junior colleges provide an excellent example of how to respond to local needs. Junior College Journal. 36:26-9, October 1965. The article describes a role for junior colleges; providing a means of raising the cultural level of the deprived citizen.

Koch, M. S. Proposed: A Junior College Program to Train Urban Professional Assistants. Junior College Journal. 30:65-76, October 1959. Biblieg.

Koos, L. V. Largely Reminiscent: Plus the Commonwealth Fund Project. Junior College Journal. 34:13-18, May 1964.

Kosaki, R. H. Hawaii plans for community colleges; the state's Community College Act of 1964 provides a framework that is unique. Junior College Journal. 36:5-7, November 1965. One of the future functions of Hawaiian community colleges will be occupational education. This article discusses the new law and suggests some other possible functions.

Koskuba, Margaret. Growth Pains for Associate Degree Nurse Educators. Junior College Journal. 37:34-36, May 1967. The role of junior colleges in the A.D.N. degree program are discussed in this article, as well as the problems of growth.

Krischak, Don. Aviation at Metropolitan Junior College. Junior College Journal. 38:46-52, February 1968. As an example of the junior colleges' attempt to define a role that meets both work and leisure needs of local residents, this Kansas City school offers a curriculum in professional pilot training.

Kuhlman, J. M. The Dilemma of the Junior College. Junior College Journal. 37:68-70, March 1967. The junior college faces a number of consuming publics with differing demands. This results from the newness of many of the institutions, but especially because of the number of roles junior colleges are expected to fill. The author supports this theme from discussions with fellow economics teachers at various junior colleges. He discusses some of the typical "role" problems or dilemmas of junior colleges.

Laird, R. A. Frederick Eby and the Junior College. Junior College Journal. 28:73-80, October 1957. Bibliog.

Leopold, A. K. Junior Colleges Must Provide Appropriate Educational Programs for Women. Junior College Journal. 31:319-20, May 1961.

Lewis, Juliet. Miami-Dade Weekend College. Junior College Journal. 38:26-27, February 1968. The article briefly sketches Miami-Dade's attempt to serve working people as one of the college's functions.

Light, I. Training for Health Occupations. Junior College Journal. 33:16-21, March 1963. Bibliog.

Lindsay, F. B. Junior Colleges in Higher Education. Junior College Journal. 28:125-31, November 1957.

Lindsay, F. B. What Are Recent Trends in the Junior College? NASSP Bulletin. 40:433-62, April 1956.

Littlefield, H. W. America's Stake in the Junior College. Junior College Journal. 31:483-91, May 1961.

Littlefield, H. W. Critical Issues Facing America's Junior Colleges. Excerpts: School and Society. 89:72, February 25, 1961. Junior College Journal. 31:361-4, March 1961.

Littlefield, H. W. On Increasing Understanding of Junior Colleges. Junior College Journal. 31:181-2, December 1960.

Littlefield, H. W. Role of the Private Community Colleges of Connecticut. Junior College Journal. 29:81-90, October 1958.

Lombardi, J. Emergent Issues in Administration. Junior College Journal. 35:4-8, November 1964.

Lombardi, J. Occupational Education in California Junior Colleges. The Educational Record. 45:142-7, Spring 1964.

Love, J. F. Junior College Means Business. Journal of Business Education. 40:129-30, December 1964.

Loughlin, R. L. Community Colleges and Civilization. School and Society. 96:176-7, March 16, 1968. Lit, 8:36.

Lynes, R. How Good are the Junior Colleges? Harpers. 211:33-40, November 1955. Mr. Lynes is standing away from junior colleges and discussing why they are growing so rapidly, what they do best, where they fail, and why they may revolutionize the college establishment. He claims that junior colleges are still in the "model T" stage of development and is sarcastic and critical of most every aspect of these "schools", from their non-existent libraries to their terminal education programs

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that fail to place students in lines of work for which they are supposedly trained. This article is a must if one wants to have a perspective for evaluationg the role and functions of the junior college.

Lynes, R. Junior Colleges: Will Quantity Be Accompanied by Quality? Business Education World. 47:3+, December 1966.

MacDonald, James R. California tactic: facing college squeeze, state spurs two-year junior college program; firms see source of needed technicians; some critics call for higher standards. Wall Street Journal. 152:1+, September 30, 1958.

McCall, R. C. Role of the Junior College in American Education. American School and University. 1959:51-6.

Mann S1 A23 McCollum, B. Agricultural Education in the Community College. Agricultural Education Magazine. 39:116+, November 1966. Mr. McCollum discusses the community college philosophy and community college programs in agriculture.. He sees technical training as the place for the community college to make its real impact.

_____ MCCCA suggests actions for future of community colleges. Michigan Education Journal. 39:372-4, January 1962.

McFarlane, W. H. Community Two-year Colleges in Virginia. Virginia Journal of Education. 56:23, September 1962.

McGrath, E. J. Does the Community College Have a Future? Educational Forum. 27:5-13, November 1962.

McGrath, E. J. Junior Colleges and Educational Opportunity. Vital Speeches. 16:467-9, May 15, 1950.

McLure, W. P. Challenge of Vocational and Technical Education. Phi Delta Kappan. 43:412-17, February 1962.

Macy, John W., Jr. We Want Junior Federal Assistants. Junior College Journal. 37:7-10, February 1967. Mr. Macy discusses the role junior colleges can play in training federal assistants.

Mann Q1 G3 Malsky, S. J. and others. A Two-year Radiological Institute. Science Education. 51:145-51, March 1967. This is a description of a two-year program offered in conjunction with Manhattan College. An overview is presented followed by discussions of curriculum, objectives, faculty, and rationale.

[illegible]. What Does the Junior College Offer? California Teachers Association Journal. 52:7-8, October 1956.

[illegible]. The Terminal Function of the Public Junior College in California. Journal of Higher Education. 29:514-6, December 1958. Martin attempts to discover whether the junior college is a suitable place to begin in the pursuit of a Bachelor's degree. His answer is no, which is disturbing from the point of view of a historical role of the junior college. A concise and scholarly article that narrows in on an interesting question historically. L11, J863, 1967

[illegible] Consideration of 2-year Colleges in Recent Statewide Studies of Higher Education. Higher Education. 14:22-7, October. 46-50, November, 1957.

Martorana, S. V. Progress and Plans in the Empire State; The Struggle for Recognition in New York is Over; Junior Colleges are Counted on to do a Job. Junior College Journal. 35:10-13, May 1965. This is a description of the plan for junior colleges in New York State. Trends, problems, programs, impact, functions, etc., are discussed.

Martorana, S. V. and J. K. Palmer. Recent State Legislation Affecting Junior Colleges. Junior College Journal. 32:316-30, 397-405, February, March 1962.

Martorana, S. V. Reorganization in Higher Education. Journal of Higher Education. 27:471-4+, December 1956. The growth of junior colleges demonstrates the changing scene in American higher education. The role and function of the junior college is seen in the perspective of the total educational scene. The article is general, and not real specific in its discussion of functions. L11, J863, 1967

Martorana, S. V. and R. F. McHugh. State Legislation: 1962-64. Junior College Journal. 36:27-36, March 1966. This is a state by state summary of educational law in each state that affects junior colleges IN EACH STATE. A careful study of these legal trends gives one a glimpse of where junior colleges fit into the overall educational picture.

Mathies, Lorraine. The ERIC Clearinghouse for junior college information - an innovation in education (at UCLA). College and Research Libraries. 29:41-5, January 1968. "Information systems are now a reality in the field of education. The ERIC system is the first major attempt, based upon public funds to establish a nationwide network of information centers dealing with several disciplines in education. At the present time, the Clearinghouse for Junior College Information is the first center to represent a particular level of education. By concentrating first upon the acquisition and dissemination of locally-produced reports of institutional research in junior colleges, this clearinghouse seeks to fulfill its function as an agency designed to classify and distribute information to a specialized field." p. 41. Z671, C69

Mayhew, L. B. Background of General Education and the Junior Colleges. Junior College Journal. 27:189-93, December 1956.

Meany, G. Labor and the Community College. Junior College Journal. 34:6-8, February 1964.

Medsker, L. L. Junior College: Progress and Prospect. Review. Junior College Journal. 33:1, May 1963.

Medsker, L. L. Let's Take a New Look at the Junior-College Picture. NEA Journal. 47:628-30, December 1958.

Medsker, L. L. Two-year College. Teacher College Record. 63:40-52, October 1961. One vital role of two-year colleges should be adult education. Some recent reports from various states and regions are cited and discussed. This is an excellent way to review these difficult to find reports. The literature is also considered in a discussion of the central role and function of the junior college. Problems are dealt with as they appeared as topics at various conferences on junior colleges. Basic mission, comprehensiveness, central issues, and other topics round out a well-balanced article. It is especially useful because of its attention to conference reports, state reports, etc., although citations (complete) are lacking.

Medsker, L. L. What is the Most Constructive Role for the Junior College? (In National Conference on Higher Education. Current issues in Higher Education. 1960. p. 194-6.)

Merlo, F. P. and B. Schwartz. Burgeoning Community College. Saturday Review. 47:50-4+, December 19, 1964. In a discussion of higher education for all, Merlo talks of the commuter aspect of the community college and its relationship to local industry. Junior colleges have increased the goal of higher education to training adults of all ages for hundreds of professional and semi-professional occupations.

By examining the functions and structure of two-year education, Schwartz plays with the question of whether junior college education is really higher education. AP2, S255H

_____ Michigan Reaches the Crises in Higher Education. Michigan Education Journal. 41:5-7+, February 1964.

Mills, R. L. and D. M. Estes. Organization for Education. Review of Educational Research. 28:297-318, October 1958. Bibliog.

Miner, R. E. Community Colleges: What Should Be Their Role? Ohio Schools. 38:19, November 1960.

Monagan, G. C., Jr. Recreation Supervision Curriculum for the Junior College. Junior College Journal. 38:30-1+, May 1968. Monroe's program to train people for leadership in recreational areas is described. The purpose, development, and plan of the program are highlighted.

Moore, F. C. Place of Junior and Community Colleges in the Future of American Education. Junior College Journal. 25:500-5, May 1955.

Morgan, T. B. Case for the Junior College; Patti O'berg in Christian College, Columbia, Mo. Look. 24:26-8+, December 6, 1960.

Morley, F. Communities Meet Own Needs in Surge of Two-year Colleges. Nations Business. 52:27-8, October 1964.

Morrisett, L. N. Educational Assessment and the Junior College. Junior College Journal. 37:12-14, March 1967. This article describes the proposed national assessment of education as it would effect the junior college.

Morrison, D. G. Place of the Community College. Journal of Higher Education. 32:462-3, November 1961. In a short, round table article, Morrison attempts to define the role of the community college. Both terminal and transfer education are discussed. The community college position in all of education is defined. L11, J863, 1967

Morrison, D. G. and S. V. Martorana. State Formulas for the Support of Public 2-year Colleges. (Washington: U. S. Office of Education, 1962). "A summary of steps used by state agencies in the development of junior colleges, technical institutes, and other two-year institutions. Included is a state-by-state listing of legal procedures specified for the establishment of two-year colleges." J. C. J. 37:54, October 1966.

Morse, H. T. Between the Ivory Tower and the Market Place. Junior College Journal. 35:16-20, April 1965.

Muss, L. VISTA's War on Poverty; Junior Colleges Can Supply Volunteers. Junior College Journal. 35:18-20, February 1965.

Myran, G. A. What A Community College Has to Offer. Business Education World. 44:15+, May 1964.

Nabers, T. B. Role of the Junior College As It Relates to the Educational Needs of Industrial Technicians. School Science and Mathematics. 56:491-6, June 1956. Bibliog. An industrialist discusses what junior colleges might do to help industry. His conclusions sum up his belief in local, technical training in junior colleges. L11, S3, S4

Nall, A. W. What About Terminal General Education in the Junior Colleges? Junior College Journal. 33:20-4, September 1962.

National advisory committee on the junior college. Junior Colleges: A Policy Statement. Education Digest. 30:39-42, March 1965. The article discusses the need for middle-level job education, especially in the junior college. Manpower and educational needs should be met. Training is one aspect of the junior college role. Mann, L11, E265

Neilan, E. P. Changing Education Scene; Community Colleges May Hold the Key to Future Economic Growth. Junior College Journal. 34:4-0, October 1963.

Nerden, J. T. New perspectives for vocational teachers; preparation of vocational and technical teachers for the comprehensive community colleges. American Vocational Journal. 41:21-2, May 1966. The article discusses how to meet the teacher needs of institutions with the "open door" philosophy. Mann, LC,1041, A51

Neumaier, J. J. Functions of the Junior College. Junior College Journal. 27:333-5, February 1957. Four principal functions of a junior college are suggested and described (academic and pre-professional education, general education, terminal or vocational education, and adult education.) A brief historical perspective is provided.

_____ New Junior Colleges. Junior College Journal. 35:2-3, May 1965.

_____ New junior colleges in all sections of nation; fastest growing segment of American education. American School and University. 38:24, October 1965.

Newsham, L. R. Iowa sets its course; a new law provides new guidelines for one of the oldest junior college states. Junior College Journal. 36:14-16, October 1965. A description of the types of programs to be offered in this new Iowa approach to junior colleges is discussed.

Novak, R. T. Women's Day at the Community College. Junior College Journal. 36:34-35, May 1966. A discussion of a modest program offered by Orange County Community College to meet the needs and interests of local women through noncredit courses.

Nunis, D. B., Jr. and R. M. Bossone. Junior College's Search for an Educational Identity. Junior College Journal. 33:46-9, September 1962.

O'Brien, M. C. California Surveys Experimental Programs in Business Education. National Association of Secondary School Principals' Bulletin. 46:99-102, January 1962.

O'Connell, T. E. After High School; The Role of the Community College. New Republic. 152:17-20, J 30, 1965. This is a very good discussion, first of what a community college is, who it serves, and why, its two major functions (transfer and terminal education), and then of how well it does its job. The "opposite of ivory towers" concept is described as is the junior college "teaching" faculty. This article adds balance to a discussion of junior colleges, since it is written by someone in education (at Berkeley), but removed from the junior college establishment. AP2, N558

Odegaard, C. E. Community Colleges: Education or Higher Education? Junior College Journal. 33:20-1, April 1963.

Oelrich, E. S. and R. W. Sanders. Guidelines for Junior College Business Curricula Development. Balance Sheet. 47:295-6+, March 1966.

Ogilvie, W. K. Occupational Education and the Community College. Educational Leadership. 22:244-6+, January 1965.

Orton, D. New College for a New America: Community Colleges. Saturday Review of Literature. 33:11-13+, September 9, 1950.

Ostness, C. Junior College and Future Office Worker. Journal of Business Education. 39:57-8, November 1963.

Parker, F. Community Junior College, Enfant Terrible of American Higher Education: a bibliography of 225 doctoral research dissertations. Junior College Journal. 32:193-204, December 1961.

Pena, W. M. and L. V. Good. Architectural Programming. Junior College Journal. 38:34-37, October 1967. This article is referred to only because it maintains that each junior college has particular objectives goals and policies. Thus in architectural planning, the role and function of the school become the first problem in definition, if the school is to be built to support the decided upon needs.

Perry, R. S. Critical Study of Current Issues in Business Education in the Public Junior Colleges of California. National Business Education Quarterly. 26:16-22+, March 1958.

Peterson, B. H. Role of the Junior College in California. California Education. 1:3-8, October 1963.

Peterson, M. K. Curriculums of the Junior College. Junior College Journal. 29:437-8, April 1959.

Phillips, L. D. Agricultural Programs in the Junior College . Agricultural Education Magazine. 29:18-20, July 1956.

Place, I. Community (Junior) Colleges. Business Education Yearbook. 4:151-63, 1966.

Plummer, R. H. and R. C. Richardson, Jr. Broadening the Spectrum of Higher Education; Who Teaches the High Risk Student? Journal of Higher Education. 35:308-12, June 1964.

Pound, C. A. Why Community Colleges? School Executive. 74:50-1, June 1955.

Price, H. G. There's An Increasing Need for Public Schools Through Grade Fourteen. NEA Journal. 48:10, December 1959.

Priest, B. J. On the threshhold of greatness; despite great progress in gaining acceptance and support, some unsolved problems still face the junior college. Junior College Journal. 37:6-8, September 1966. Mr. Priest reviews the status of junior colleges and suggests some not answered questions and problems. Where are we, and where do we go from here?

Prochnow, R. W. Junior College. Arizona Teacher. 48:8-9+, December 1959.

_____ Programs Below the Bachelor's Degree Level in Institutions of Higher Education. 1953-54. U. S. Office of Education (Bulletin 1955, no. 9)

Pyle, G. B. Community Colleges and General Education in a Free Society. Journal of General Education. 18:227-38, January 1967. The role community colleges play in fulfilling national goals is one theme of this article. Much time is spent describing the national goals in such a way so that community colleges can understand functions to be performed to fulfill these goals. Too narrow an education is frowned upon. In general, this article is somewhat removed from a real discussion of junior colleges in particular. LIJ, J864

Rainey, B. G. Terminal Business Student Seeks Transfer From Junior College! Journal of Business Education. 40:243-5, March 1965.

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Rapp, M. A. New Frontiers in Curriculum For Community Colleges. Junior College Journal. 32:65-71, October 1961.

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without usual reprintings) are: "the j.c.: functions, facilities, students; the j.c. curriculum; goals and objectives; criteria and classification; tests and assessments;" etc. "The book itself is prefaced with reading lists to accompany each division." J.C.J.

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Mann LB 2329 D55 Diekhoff, John S. Democracy's Colleges. (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1950). Short discussions of the various functions of the junior colleges are found intertwined in this volume that concerns itself basically with local education (co...).

Film Mann 1059 Biblio Doran, Kenneth Thompson. New York, New Yorkers, and the two-year college movement; a history of the debate over structure in higher education. (Syracuse, 1961). (thesis)

Eells, W. C. The Junior College. (Cambridge: Riverside Press, 1931). Bibliog. This is a model of Koos' comprehensive attempt to cover the junior college field. The book is divided into three parts: the development of the junior college, the organization and administration of the junior college, and the place of the junior college in American education. The subjects receive good historical treatments, but the book's age shows. Functions of junior colleges are discussed. Each chapter has references, and a short, but good, annotated bibliography concludes the book.

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Fowler, Margaret Rosamond. A Study of the Functions and Curriculum of the Junior College as Indicated by Current Literature. (Ithaca, New York: M.S. thesis, 1946). This study analyzes the functions of the junior college at the end of the Second War. It studies the curriculum offerings and predicts future trends. Information comes from eleven journals and several classic junior college books. A historical sketch is presented. In general, the author calls for general junior college curriculums. The bibliography is good (except for age), and shows extensive use of pamphlets and periodicals.

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He talks of the junior college equalizing opportunity (educational), and then discusses six historical case studies which orient one to six separate junior colleges - their roles and functions as seen in their development. He then traces four factors common to the six founding situations and suggests five general observations on establishing junior colleges. His major concern is how to start a school; his bibliography is in two sections and not too extensive.

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Gardner, J. W. National Goals in Education. Goals for Americans. (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1960).

Gardner, John. Quality in Higher Education: Current Issues in Higher Education. (Washington: NEA, 1958).

Gleazer, E. J., Jr. (ed.) American Junior Colleges (7th edition). (Washington: American Council on Education, 1967). Curricula for 750 junior colleges in the U.S. are discussed as well as a number of other topics. The seven editions also have annotated bibliographies. This is a major reference work in the field, and can be used to draw inferences about the role and function of two-year institutions.

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Gordon, E. W., and D. A. Wilkerson. Compensatory Education for the Disadvantaged. (Princeton: College Entrance Examination Board, ? recent). The book reviews programs developed to help compensate for the problem of disadvantaged children. Junior colleges accepting this function are listed in one appendix.

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Graney, M.R. The Technical Institute (New York: Center for Applied Research, 1964). "Discussion of the technical institute, first by definition, then in terms of the needs for technicians, and then by type of institution (private, public, division of university, etc.). Curriculum content is treated in some detail. Faculty characteristics and organization, and the technical institute student are also discussed." J.C.J. 36-39, Sept. '65.

LB 2301 G34 Vol. 3 — Gray, William Scott (ed.). Recent Trends in American College Education. (Chicago, Illinois: The University of Chicago Press, 1931).

MANN LB 2328 G7 V.1 / LB 2301 G34 V.1 — Gray, William Scott (ed.) The Junior College Curriculum. (Chicago, Illinois: The University of Chicago Press, 1929). Biblio - "An annotated and selected bibliography of junior-colleges curriculum, compiled by L. Belle Voegekin": p. 244-258. The various authors discuss curriculum, and how to adapt it to junior colleges. Koos, Wood, Bobbit, Judd, etc. write the chapters. Much of the book deals with particular courses, but the first few chapters give an

overall treatment of the subject. The bibliography is annotated, but not too relevant.

Marlacher, E. L. Effective Junior College Programs of Community Services: Rationale, Guidelines, Practices. (Los Angeles: School of Education, University of California, ? recent). This report covers a nationwide study of community service programs. The objectives of community service programs and the requirements for successful ones are discussed.

Marlacher, E. L. The Community Dimension of the Community College. (Washington: Report to the AAJC, 11/67). Part of this report is summarized in J.C.J., 38:12-17, March 1968.

Harris, N. C. and W. R. Yenese. Technical Education in Michigan Community Colleges (Ann Arbor: School of Education, University of Michigan, 1964). "Report of a study of technician education in Michigan community colleges and of the adequacy of high school preparation." J.C.J. 36:38, Oct. '65.

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Henry, N. B. (ed.) The Public Junior College, Part 1. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1956).

Higher Education for American Democracy: A Report of the President's Commission for Higher Education. (New York: Harper and Brothers, 1948).

Hill, Merton E. "The Junior College Movement in California, 1907-1948." (unpublished manuscript, University of California Education Library).

LB 2328 H65 Hillway, Tyrus. The American Two-Year College. (New York: Harper, 1958). Hillway discusses the nature, development, goals and types of education of the two year college. The junior college is defined with an historical perspective, and various functions of the animal are discussed. This is a general study of no particular consequence. A fair, standard bibliography follows.

LB 5. C15+ V.6 No. 1 Hilton, Eugene. Junior College Book List. (Berkeley, Calif.: University of California Press, 1930). "Represents some of the more practical aspects of the thesis. 'Determination of a collateral reference books required in basic junior college courses.'" This book list gives an example of the curriculum and reference books for courses in the 1920's.

The Illinois Junior College System. (Chicago: Education Department, Illinois State Chamber of Commerce, 1966). "A brief but informative description of the Illinois Junior College System under headings: 'How It Came to Be,' "How it Will Operate,' 'How It Will Be Financed', and "How It Will Meet Future Needs.'" J.C.J. 37:54, September '66.

Ingwell, Paul Elmer. The present status of the program of studies in publicly-supported junior colleges in the U.S. (Ann Arbor: University Microfilms, 1957).

Innovation: The American Junior College. (Palo Alto: Science Research Associates, Inc., ?). This report includes several papers on experimental and ideal junior colleges by top people in the field. It is assumed that by implication, inference, or in a straight-forward manner that the role and function of these educational utopias are discussed.

Johnson, B. L. General Education in Action. (Washington: American Council on Education, 1957). This is a report of the California study of general education. The book deals with objectives, especially in terms of classroom procedures. The progress of California in junior college education is reported. In the concluding chapters functions are described, especially in the reports recommendations.

Johnson, B. L. Institutional Research in the Junior Colleges of Western States. Institutional Research in the Junior College, Occasional Report No. 3 from UCLA Junior College Leadership Program, (Los Angeles: University of California, Los Angeles, 1962).

Johnson, B. L. Islands of Innovation. (Los Angeles: University of California School of Education, 1964).

Pamphlet L 623 — Johnson, B.L. State Junior Colleges: How Can They Function Efficiently? (Atlanta: Southern Regional Education Board, 1965) 32 pp. "Two papers presently B. Lamar Johnson at a 1965 S.R.E.B. seminar are included - 'The Junior College: An Analysis of Trends,' and 'State Controlled Junior Colleges: Values, Problems, and Proposals' - plus Professor Johnson's summary of the seminar discussions." J.C.J. 36-50 May 1966. Most of the discussion, and the summary, deals with junior colleges and local control. As such, role and function are mentioned.

LB 2329 J66 — Johnson, B. L. Starting a Community Junior College. (Washington: American Association of Junior Colleges, 1964). This small handbook is a guide to beginning junior colleges. As such, it discusses various functions, curricula and community services. Implicitly a point of view on role is considered, as the nature of the institution is described.

LB 5 C15+ V.6 No. 6 — Joyal, Arnold Edward. Factors related to the establishment and maintenance of junior colleges, with the special reference to California. (Berkeley, California: University of California Press, 1932). This thesis deals with cost, and not really with questions such as why have junior colleges, what should be their roles, functions, etc.

Junior College Conference. Program and proceedings, 1959 - (Talahassee: ?). Conference.

Junior College Conference, F.S.U. 11/22/57 (Talahassee: 1957). Conference.

Journal LB 2300 J861+ — Junior College Journal, 1930. (indexed from 1955, annotated from 9/65). Most all issues have something of interest in regard to the role and function of the junior college.

Junior Colleges and Specialized Schools and Colleges. (Boston, Mass.: Sargent, 1939).

Junior Colleges: 20 States. (Washington: AAJC, 1965). "A collection of twenty articles on junior college developments in various states. The articles originally appeared in the J.C.J. during the years 1963-65. Most of the articles have been revised and up-dated." J.C.J. 36:42 March 1966.

Kemp, William W. and Morton E. Hill. "The Public Junior College as Community College". in: Education and Society. (Freeport, New York, Books for Libraries Press, 1967). (1944 - original pamphlet). A discussion of the historical role of the junior college (into the early 40's) with especial attention to the California scene.

Kissinger, R. E. and Muriel Ratner. Technicians for the Health Field: A Community College Health Study Program. (New York City: Community College Health Careers Project, 1965). This study describes curricula in the health related fields, especially as related to this N.Y.C. project.

Knoell, D. M. and L. L. Medsker. "Factors Affecting Performance of Transfer Students from Two-to-Four Year Colleges: With Implications for Coordination and Articulation." (Berkeley: University of California, 1964).

LB 2328 K72 Knoell, D. M. Toward Educational Opportunity for All. (Albany, State University of New York, 1966). "Report of a study to assess 'the unmet needs for post-secondary education which State University might meet in some type of two-year college.'" Research is reviewed. J.C.J., 37:40, Feb. '67.
This study strives to find out from young people who might benefit from new types of post-secondary school experience (in N.Y.S.). It surveys faculty and administrator attitudes on the proper role of the community college, by looking at traditional roles and functions. The major concern is manpower training: where, how, how placed.

Knoell, Dorothy M. Toward educational opportunity for all. (Albany: Office of Executive Dean for Two-Year Colleges, State University of New York, 1966).

Mann LB 41.1 1949 K81 Biblio Komarovni, Joseph John. The Evolution of the Junior College in the United States. (Ithaca, N.Y.: 1949) (thesis - M.Ed.)
The author suggests seven ways to classify junior colleges and maintains that these classifications lead to various functions. However, the author defines the institution he discusses as one offering two years of strictly college-type curricula. In essence, he discusses the term junior college, the institutions' historical development, the California system, and then some future crystal-balling. The bibliography is short and dated (naturally).

Koos, L. V. Integrating High School and College. (New York: Harper, 1946).

Mann a) LB 2328 K6 Vol. 1 & 2 Koos, L. V. The Junior College. (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, 1924 - in two volumes). This is a classic description of the junior college movement as gathered through seventy visits to different ongoing institutions. He discusses the scope and aspirations of the

movement, the educational functions of the junior college, the forces of reorganization in higher education, overlap between high school and college, and instituting the junior college plan. The bibliography is an extensive 1924 one.

Munn (a) LB 2328 M62 Munn, Leonard V. The Junior College Movement. (Boston: Ginn & Co., 1925). In part, this is an early study of the progress of vocational-terminal curriculums in junior colleges. It is a less technical presentation in summary form of the author's 1924 book.

Little, (Arthur D.) Inc. A policy plan for community college education in the State of Washington. Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. (Cambridge, Mass.: Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1966).

Liveright, A. A. and F. E. Caldwell. Significant Developments in Continuing Higher Education. (Brookline, Mass.: Center for the Study of Liberal Education for Adults, Boston University, 1963). 28 pgs. A brief report summarizing the new climate, institutional changes, and new program approaches. The final section identifies implications for action. J.C.J. 36-43, Feb. 1966.

Lovejoy, C. E. Vocational School Guide. (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1962).

McDowell, F. M. The Junior College. (Washington, D.C.:U.S. Bureau of Education Bulletin, No. 35, 1919). In part, this is an early study of the progress of vocational-terminal curriculums in junior colleges. In larger measure, it is the first comprehensive study of the junior college movement treating the history, influence, status, and accreditation of approximately one hundred junior colleges. The bibliography has over 75 titles. It was Dr. McDowell's dissertation (Iowa).

McGrath, Earl James. The Future of the Community College. (Buffalo: Foster's Press, 1962).

LB 2328 M58 Masterson, S. V. and Hunter, F. F. (ed.) Administering the Community College in a Changing World. (Buffalo: UCEA and School of Education, State University of New York at Buffalo, 1966). One of the purposes of the seminar that this book is based on was to explore new thinking and knowledge necessary for an understanding of the role of the two-year college in a changing world. External factors are considered. Articles are by several knowledgeable individuals, with the one by Masterson of most relevance..

Masterson, S. The Community College in Michigan. (Lansing: Michigan Legislative Study Committee on Higher Education, 1957).

Masterson, S., Ernest V. Hollis, Ken A. Brunner and D. Grant Morrison. [illegible] study prepared for the Virginia. (Richmond, Va.: State Council of Higher Education, 1959).

Maryland. Department of Education. Maryland standards for community and junior colleges. (Baltimore: 1961).

Master Plan Survey Team. "A Master Plan for Higher Education in California, 1960-1975." (Sacramento: California State Department of Education, 1960).

Means, Louis E. Health, physical education, and recreation in California junior colleges, a study of programs, services and facilities. (Sacramento, 1960).

Medsker, Leland L. "The Junior College - A Powerful Motivating Force for Educational Advantage." (Washington: AAJC, 1961).

LB 2328 M49 Medsker, Leland L. The Junior College: Progress and Prospect. (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1960).
This is a general treatment of junior colleges. Medsker offers a series of interesting arguments, some of which are: counseling students is important if junior colleges are to meet their potential role, terminal programs are necessary, and they have a democratic function to educate all who wish to enter.
J.C.J. 33:1 May 1963
Functions of the junior college are numerous which calls for much responsibility for planning and implementing programs. Standards of excellence must be promoted and maintained.

Meyer, Roy F. A history of the separate, two year public and private junior colleges of Minnesota, 1905-55. (Ann Arbor: University Microfilms, 1958).

Milliken, Daniel B. "Prosperity in California and the Role Played by Community Junior Colleges." (Chaffey College Monograph, 1963).

Minnesota. Governor's Committee on Higher Education (and State Department of Education.) The Junior College in Minnesota. (Robert J. Keller, Harry M. Lokken, and Roy F. Meyer.) (St. Paul: State Department of Education, 1958).

Montag, M. L. Community College Education for Nursing. (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1959).

Moore, Mary F. Guide to junior colleges. (Toronto, New York: Bantam Books, 1966).

Morrison, Duncan G. & S. V. Martorana. Criteria for the establishement of 2-year colleges. (Washington: U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Education, 1960).

Morrison, D. G., et. al. The 2-year community college: an annotated list of unpublished studies and surveys, 1957-61. (Washington: United States Office of Education, Superintendent of documents, 1963).

National conference on new directions for instruction in the junior college. (Los Angeles: U.C.L.A., 1965).

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National Society for the Study of Education. Fifty-fifth Yearbook, pt. 1, The Public Junior College. Edited by Nelson B. Henry. (Chicago: NSSE, distributed by the University of Chicago Press, 1956).

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New Jersey. State Board of Education. Education beyond high school: The two-year community college. (Trenton: A report to the Governor and the Legislature, 1961). Although not focusing directly upon the question of role and function, it is interesting to see how a state board presents a plan for junior colleges to a legislature, and specifically what types of things are considered.

O'Connell, Thomas E. Community Colleges: A President's View. (Champaign: University of Illinois Press, 1968 ?). "This book takes a 'searching look at the rapid growth, present state, and future role of the "new" community college....' Author O'Connell, President of Berkshire Community College, Massachusetts, evaluates the strengths and weaknesses of the two-year college in the context of our present educational system. He argues that 'Berkshire is strongest where Berkeley is weakest; thus emphasizing the intense need for flexible post-high school educational institutions. In the author's own words, the book represents "a credo, a statement of belief in this newest kind of college." J.C.J. 38:36 - May 1968.

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O'Connor, Thomas J. Follow-up studies in junior colleges; a tool for institutional improvement. (Washington: American Association of Junior Colleges, 1965).

Oregon Community Colleges: A Status Report. (Salem: Oregon State Department of Education, 1965). "A report...on the development of community colleges in Oregon, existing laws, programs and degrees, long-term plans, financing,..." J.C.J. 36:38, October 1965.

Padfield, William T. A bibliography of selected publications related to junior college education. (Sacramento: 1965).

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Parker, Franklin, and Anne Bailey with W. K. Ogilvie. The Junior and Community College: a bibliography of doctoral dissertations, 1918-1963. (Washington: American Association of Junior Colleges, 1965). "Doctoral dissertations concerning the junior college are listed under fourteen subject headings with an additional author index. Also included are selected dates on the history of the American junior college and a listing of bibliographic references." J.C.J. 36:38, October 1965.
History, philosophy, and function is one of the fourteen subject headings. The bibliography is not annotated.

Parker, Franklin. The Community Junior College; bibliography of 519 United States doctoral dissertations. (Austin, Texas: 1964). Also: J.C.J., 32:193-204, December 1961

Price, Hugh G. California Public Junior Colleges. (Sacramento: 1958).

Probes: A Search for Uniqueness of the Community College. (Houston: Investigation 14, Caudill Rowlett Scott, ? recent). "Report of a seminar sponsored by the architectural firm of Caudill Rowlett Scott in which 'ten of us spent eleven hours at the task. This socio-drama allowed us to characterize many different kinds of people who will go to community colleges, and to discover what they believe the colleges should be like. We probed for generic quality.'" J.C.J. 38:48, Sept. 1967.

LB 2328 P96 Biblio — Proctor, William Martin (ed.) The Junior College, Its Organization and Administration. (Stanford University, California: Stanford University Press, 1927). A symposium volume of fourteen chapters, ten by California junior college executives, and the rest by Stanford people. It presents the development, status, and problems of the principal types of California junior colleges. An annotated bibliography of almost 100 titles is included. One chapter specifically discusses the functions of the junior college.

Raines, Max R., et. al. Junior College Student Personnel Programs. (Washington: AAJC, 1965).

Rarig, Emory W. (ed.) Jr. The Community Junior College; An Annotated Bibliography. (New York: Teachers College Press, 1966). Lists "...books, articles, and reports on the community junior college" and organizes these into eight areas: "history, purposes, organization and administration, students, programs, personnel, facilities and research." J.C.J. 37:52, April 1967.

Research and the Development of English Programs in the Junior College. (Champaign, Illinois: National Council of Teachers of English, 1965).

Reynolds, James W. The Adequacy of the General-Education Program of Local Public Junior Colleges. (Chicago: 1945).

Mann LB 2328 R46 Biblio — Reynolds, James W. The Junior College. (New York: Center for Applied Research in Education, 1965). Different types (pub. & private) and different terms (junior and community college) are discussed. The educational purposes of junior colleges, the various curriculums of junior colleges, the place of junior colleges in higher education (including an historical sketch) and the prospects for change in regard to place, role and functions are some of the major chapters of the book. This is a concise, well-written, general description of the many facets of junior colleges in the mid-sixties. Half the book is relevant to "role and function." The bibliography is short, standard and consists only of books.

Richards, J. M. Jr., L. M. Rand, and L. P. Rand. A Description of Junior Colleges. (Iowa City: American College Testing Program, 1965). "Fifth in a series of A.C.T. research reports, this study of 581 accredited junior colleges characterizes two-year institutions by six factors: cultural affluence, technological specialization, age, size, transfer emphasis, and business orientation." J.C.J. 36:38, October 1965.

Richards, J. M., Jr., L. P. Rand, and L. M. Rand. Regional Differences in Junior Colleges. (Iowa City: American College Testing Program, 1965). "Regional differences found in a study of 581 accredited junior colleges, using six factors (cultural affluence, technological specialization, size, age, transfer emphasis, and business orientation), are discussed, with implications suggested for further research, counseling, and junior college planning." J.C.J. 36:42, March 1966.

Roberts, R. W. Vocational and Practical Arts Education. (2nd edition) (New York: Harper and Row, 1965).

Roueche, John E., The Junior and Community College: A Bibliography of Doctoral Dissertations 1964-66. (Washington: ERIC Clearinghouse for Junior College Information and AAJC, 1967). "This catalog was compiled in order to update a listing of doctoral dissertations. Subjects included are: junior college administration, adult education, history and philosophy, instructional programs, legislation, public relations staff, and student personnel. The first listing contained 610 doctoral dissertation titles for the years 1916-63..." J.C.J. 38:84, March 1968.

Mann
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Seashore, C. E. The Junior College Movement. (New York: Holt, 1940). Origins, aims, and hazards of the junior college movement are discussed at the out-set, followed by a look at California, public and private schools and the liberal arts college. Different factors are discussed as giving impetus to the movement and as functions of the schools.

Seay, M. F. and F. M. Crawford. The Community School and Community Self Improvement. (Lansing, Michigan: C. L. Taylor, Superintendent to Public Instruction, 1954). The ideal community for community college service is one "in which there are numerous communities and subcommunities with natural and compelling interrelationship...." (p. 144) The role of the community college is to weld these communities together through a program of community services.

Business
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Sheilds, Harold Gustav. Junior College Business Education. (Chicago, Illinois: The University of Chicago Press, 1936).

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S51
Sexson, J. A. and J. W. Harbeson. New American College. (New York: Harper, 1946). This is basically a study of four-year junior colleges, but does compare and contrast these to two-year institutions.

Sproul, R. G. A Major Policy Pronouncement Regarding Junior College Education. (Washington: 1957).

Stanford University, Community College Planning Center. Community College Planning: Concepts, Guidelines and Issues. (Stanford, California: 1964)

LB 2329 S79 1954 Starrak, James Abel and Raymond M. Hughes. The Community College in the United States. (Ames: Iowa State College, Press, 1954). A revision of their 1948 book. This book discusses educational needs in the post-high school area; basic standards for community colleges, and plan for the development of a system of community colleges, using Iowa as a model. The role of the college is not highlighted except indirectly. Some functions are mentioned. The bibliography is quite short (c 25) and dated. The book is a revision of a 1948 one.

LB 2328 S79 Biblio Starrak, James Abel and Raymond M. Hughes. The New Junior College; The Next Step in Free Public Education. (Ames, Iowa: State College Press, 1948). The authors discuss the need for post-high school education; current attempts to meet those needs (types of educational institutions and their contributions) and some proposed principles and standards. In short, the vocational function is stressed. A decent bibliography follows.

Stevens, G. Z. Agricultural Education. (New York: Center for Applied Research, 1967).

LB 2328 S86 Stoddard, George Dinsmore. Tertiary Education. (Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1944). This is a lecture on the role of junior colleges in the area of terminal education. Plans for junior colleges, curricula, functions, and other topics are discussed.

Stoops, J. A. (ed.) The Community College in Higher Education. (Bethlehem, Pennsylvania: School of Education, Lehigh University, 1955). A report of the Conference on the Role of the Community College in Higher Education. Four papers are included as well as summaries and discussions. The papers deal with the community college: programs, purposes, place, and teachers.

Taylor, H. The American Idea. Current Issues in Higher Education. (Chicago: National Conference on Higher Education, 1960.)

Technician Education Yearbook - 1965-1966. (Ann Arbor: Prakken Publications, Inc., 1965). "Second edition of Prakken's yearbook, up-dated and including a directory of instituions offering technician courses, case studies of programs in operation, descriptions of federal programs, and other brief articles - including one on technician education in the community college." J.C.J. 36:42, March 1966.

Texas. Education Agency. The Public Junior Colleges of Texas. (Austin: 1964).

Thornton, J. W. The Community Junior College. (2nd ed.) (New York: Wiley and Sons, 1966). One of the major functions of the community college is community service. "...the scope and adequacy of these services determine whether or not the college merits the title of community junior college...." p. 66. This text covers many areas of interest: history and philosophy, the elements of the curriculum, the community college task, the emerging issues, accepted j.c. purposes, etc. The junior college is "an indigenous American educational institution developed to perform needed functions, some

of which are shared by the high schools or by the colleges, and some of which are its own unshared responsibilities. This book gets to the heart of the question of role and functions, as it discusses several types of curriculum, the differing purposes, and the various types of junior colleges. There is a 215 item bibliography, but it is not annotated.

U. S. Library of Congress. Legislative Reference Service, Federal agency programs and the two-year institution of higher education. A report prepared at the request of John Brademas, Committee on Education and Labor, House of Representatives. (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1965).

U. S. Office of Education. State Directors of Junior Colleges and Coordinators of State Systems of Two-Year Colleges; conference proceedings. Chicago, Illinois, 10/18/61. (Washington, 1962). Conference.

U. S. Office of Education. The Two-Year Community College; an annotated list of unpublished studies and surveys, 1953/57. (Washington, 1958).

Pamphlet. United States Office of Education. Two-Year Community College; an annotated list of studies and surveys. (Washington: Bul. No. 14, 33 p., 1958).

Pamphlet. U. S. Office of Education. Division of Higher Education. Organized Occupational Curriculums in Higher Education, Enrollments and Graduates, 1958. (Washington, U.S. Office of Education Curricular 632:1-250, 1961).

Pamphlet. United States Office of Education; Division of Vocational and Technical Education. Chemical Technology; a suggested 2-year post high school curriculum. (Washington: U.S. Office of Education, pub., 1964). 119 pp.

Pamphlet. U. S. Office of Education, Division of Vocational and Technical Education. Instrumentation Technology; a suggested 2-year post high school curriculum. (Washington: U.S. Office of Education, pub., 1966). 119 pp.

Vance, James J. A Proposed Program of Economics Education as a Part of General Education in the Junior College. (Laramie: Bureau of Educational Research and Service, College of Education, University of Wyoming, 1952).

Venn, Grant. Man, Education, and Work; Postsecondary Technical and Vocational Education. (Washington: American Council on Education, 1964). "The two-year colleges in America, if they are to assume their proper and effective role in the educational system of the nation, should make vocational and technical education programs a major part of their mission and a fundamental institutional objective." from the book.

Vocational Education in Michigan. (East Lansing, Michigan: College of Education, Michigan State University, 1963).

Mann LB 2328 W26 Biblio. Ward, Phebe. Terminal Education in the Junior College. Prepared for the Administrative Committee of the Commission on Terminal Education of the American Association of Junior Colleges. (New York and London: Harper and Brothers, 1947). The book discusses the philosophy and development of terminal education and then describes procedures for setting up and evaluating terminal education programs. The bibliography is short, but annotated. The role and function of providing terminal education in the junior college is discussed at the out-set.

Wattenbarger, J. L. State Plan for Public Junior Colleges. (Gainesville, Florida: University of Florida Press, 1953).

Weitzel, or W 39563 Henry Irving. The Curriculum Classification of Junior College Students. (Pasadena, California: Book Store, Pasadena Junior College, 1940). This is a dissertation study that surveyed junior college curricula, proposed a curriculum (comprehensive) and then found this curriculum adopted at Pasadena Junior College. Various functions of the College can be gleaned from its curriculum.

Mann (a) LB 2328 W5 Whitney, Frederick L. The Junior College in America. (Greeley, Colorado: Colorado Teachers College Education Series No. 5, 1928). This is an early study of the progress of vocational-terminal curriculums in junior colleges. It is also a fact-finding study of the status of the junior college movement in 1927-28. It deals with the development, objectives, laws, standards, curriculum, costs, and criteria for organization.

LB 2325 W74 Wilson, Logan (ed.) Emerging Patterns in American Higher Education. (Washington: American Council on Higher Education, 1965). A high powered group of individuals have written essays on a number of interesting topic areas dealing with higher education. One article is especially relevant to junior colleges, although several others bear somewhat on the question of how junior colleges fit into state and overall plans for education. Leland Medsker discussed the junior colleges as evolving institutions, and explained their new and old functions. The article is short, but worth attention.

Wolfbein, S. L. Education and Training for Full Employment. (New York: Columbia University Press, 1967).

(G) Authorizing Public Community College of Arts and Sciences and Public Vocational Technical College, Hearings Before Subcommittee No. 4, 1966.

Council for Financial Aid to Education. The Two-Year College; Its Place in American Higher Education. March 1957.

(G) Federal Agency Programs and Two-Year Institution of Higher Education Report. Prepared by Legislative Reference Service, 6/65.

(G) Junior College and Education in the Sciences. Report of NSF to Subcommittee on Science, Research and Development. 1967.

Kansas Legislative Council. Committee on Education. Community Junior Colleges: a report relating to the role, function, organization, financing, and supervision of junior colleges, on proposal No. 2., October 1964.

Massachusetts. Special Committee on Audit of State Needs. Needs in Massachusetts Higher Education: with special reference to community colleges. March 1958.

(G) Procedures for Establishment of Public Two-Year Colleges. D. G. Morrison and Clinette F. Witherspoon, 1966.

(G) Pretechnical Post-High School Programs, suggested guide (w/bibliography) Walter J. Brookling and Alexander C. Ducat, 1967.

Note:

J.C.J. is now indexed by subject.

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See J.C.J. 38:52, April 1968

Note:

Articles in J.C.J. (38:17-26, November 1967) discuss the role and function of ERIC in helping researchers investigating junior colleges.

Film:

AAJC and the Sears Roebuck Foundation are now preparing a motion picture on the role of the community junior college. See: J.C.J. 38:44, May 1968.

RECENT DISSERTATIONS AS ABSTRACTED IN DISSERTATIONS ABSTRACT

Adams, D. A. An Analysis of Roles of the Community College in Continuing Education in Conjunction With Other Organizations Which Provide Education for Adults. 262 pp. Florida. XXVIII, 1258-A.
The major problem of this study was continuing education role conflict and role congruency between the community college and other community organizations. Roles of community colleges in this regard and roles of other educational agencies are synthesized. Continuing education and community services, while considered important by a number of respected junior college respondents, do not have the general top priority of college transfer and vocational-technical education. Several panels of different makeups did the priority ratings.

Bessire, J. D. The Development of Occupational Education in a Junior College With Reference to Certain Community Needs and Student Interests. 326 pp. Berkeley. XXVI, 3776.
This is a case study that analyzes how well a community college in California meets the vocational and training needs of the community which it serves. The general conclusion was that needs were met well, but that there was room for improvement.

Bowman, G. W. An Investigation of the Functions of Public Junior Colleges in Iowa. 162 pp. University of Nebraska Teachers College. XXIV, 5111.
The problem studied was the adequacy of the vocational and technical training programs in the junior colleges of Iowa. The need for vocational technical education, the role of the junior college in this regard, and the subsequent curriculum are discussed. Most respondents thought that the junior colleges were not providing training opportunities that fit the needs of technical, skilled, and semi-skilled workers. Several recommendations are an attempt to remedy this situation.

Canar, D. A. An Analysis of Ten Significant Forces Related to the Development and Organization of Junior Colleges. 259 pp. Northwestern University. XXIV, 3599.
Junior college is uniquely equipped to absorb the growing college population and must serve all who seek college education in a community. A number of other functions of junior colleges are enumerated. The new and vital role for the junior college is to become all-encompassing and to serve as a link between secondary schools and universities. It must also be dedicated to strengthening the economic, social, political, and family life in the community.

Clarke, J. R. A Curriculum Design for Disadvantaged Community College Students. 158 pp. Florida. XXVII, 1216-A.
The community college, because of its special purpose to meet the post-high school needs of the community, and because of its "open-door" admission policy, should be especially concerned with disadvantaged students. This study attempts to develop a curriculum to meet the identifiable needs of the disadvantaged student in the community junior college.

Cohen, W. F. The Community Service Programs in California Junior Colleges. 24 pp. Southern California. XXVII, 3609-A.
Community service programs should be a major function of the community college. Based on data collected by questionnaire, this study makes various recommendations as to how to develop guidelines and criteria for the evaluation and conduct of programs of community service.

Crouch, H. H. Criteria for the Construction of Community Junior College Curricula. 247 p. Ohio State University, XXV, 1041.
The proposed curricula is based on bio-socio-psychological characteristics of eighteen to twenty-two year olds. A list of criteria of importance is a derivative of this study.

Edwards, K. L. The Emerging Role of the Junior College in Comprehensive Planning for Higher Education. 302 pp. Southern Illinois University, XXVII, 2724-A.
The purpose of this study is to analyze the emerging role of the community (junior) college developed within the framework of comprehensive plans for post-high school education. An attempt is made to 1) clarify the role of the emerging institution, 2) interpret the assumptions, objectives and functions, 3) assist in resolving the problems of identity, 4) provide information and guidance for comprehensive planning, and 5) establish a conceptual framework for the development of new and existing institutions. Historical development of junior colleges, a survey of the states that determines patterns of higher education, and an analysis and interpretation of the role of the community college as found in state comprehensive plans make up the three parts of this study. State plans are very important in determining the role of the junior college.

Eskow, S. The Search for the Public Two-Year College in New York: A Study of the Forms and Forces Shaping the New York State Institutes of Applied Arts and Sciences, 1946. 728 pp. Syracuse. XXVII, 327-A.
This study examines the forces that shaped the New York State Institutes of 1946, using a historical perspective. The needs of the time are delineated, then three designs for post-secondary institutions that meet these needs are studied in detail: the terminally-oriented junior college, the technical institute, and the community institute.

Fitzgerald, J. S., Jr. Faculty Views of the California Public Junior College. 300 pp. University of Southern California, XXV, 3349.
Views were elicited concerning the purposes, administration, instruction, curriculum, and students of junior colleges. Most teachers agree with the literature and legislation on the basic role of the junior college, although they often favor a slight "closing of the door." They want separate general curriculums for transfer and non-transfer students. Policy and curriculum questions are matters in which the faculty want a larger voice.

Ford, T. M. An Analysis of the Comprehensive Purposes of the Junior College as Appraised by Personnel and Directors in ten junior colleges in the State of Washington. 95 pp. Washington State University. XXVI, 3171.
Various groups in junior colleges stated their views on the purposes of junior colleges. The most important single function was thought to be the college transfer program, while most respondents held the view that the junior college should be a comprehensive institution.

Goddard, M. L. The Potential Role of the Junior College in Education for Business. 346 pp. Indiana University. XXIV, 140.
The study was concerned with the nature, scope, depth, and desired end results of junior college education for business. Emerging trends in junior colleges were traced from 1924 to 1962 (business). The local populace has much to say about the type of business program offered. The future role in business education will be comprehensive in nature, including terminal education and preparatory education.

Hale, M. S., Jr. A History of Florida Junior Colleges. 1296 pp. George Peabody College for Teachers. XXVII, 1242-A.
The study organizes information about the origin and development of Florida's junior colleges. Historical method is used.

Harlacher, E. L. Critical Requirements for the Establishment of Effective Junior College Programs of Community Service. 464 pp. U.C.L.A. XXVI, 3717.
The research attempts to identify the objectives of programs of community service and to determine the critical requirements of effective programs of community services. The Critical Incident Technique is used. Thus the study lists objectives of community service programs, and attempts to show how these objectives are reached.

James, E. A. The Role of Women's Private Junior Colleges. 312 pp. Columbia University, XXIV, 1938.
The study attempts to identify the role of public junior colleges, now and what the role will need to be in the future. The characteristics of these schools are listed and size, curriculum, etc. recommendations are offered for the future.

Johnson, M. R. A History of the Public Two-Year College Movement in Iowa: 1918-1965. (Volumes I & II). 887 pp. Colorado State. XXVIII, 3093-A.
The author attempts to examine and analyze the founding, growth, and development of the public two-year college movement in Iowa (a comprehensive survey of the nation-wide development of junior-community colleges is included), with particular emphasis on trends in curriculum, instruction, administration, and the historical role of important state agencies and institutions. All types of written materials were used as data sources. The report is divided into five chronological periods.

King, C. N. A Proposed Curriculum in Community Junior Colleges for the Preparation of Teacher-Assistants for Pre-Kindergarten Classes. 345 pp. Columbia University. XXVIII, 3056-A.
This project identifies a curriculum for preparing teacher-assistants for pre-kindergarten classes. It does not dwell on the question of whether this should be a junior college function - it assumes such.

Kjarsgaard, D. R. Guidelines to Community College Curriculum Planning. 264 pp. Oregon University. XXVI, 5163.
An important characteristic of the community college is the breadth of its purpose; it has many educational goals. The goal of this study is to show how to arrive at curriculum based on student needs.

Lipscomb, W. F., Jr. An Analysis of Faculty Attitudes in Relation to the Stated Role of Mississippi Public Junior Colleges. 149 pp. University of Southern Mississippi. XXVI, 4383.
Do the characteristics in the training and personal experiences of faculty members contribute to the acceptance of the stated role of Mississippi public junior colleges? Goals and purposes of junior colleges were presented in questionnaire form, and subjects were asked to relate how well they accept such. Standard demographic variables were used to analyze the highest and lowest agreement groups.

Matteson, R. V. The Relationship of Junior College Programs to the Employment Experiences of Graduates. 212 pp. Berkeley. XXVII, 2286-A.
This study evaluates the effects on students in the world of work of the junior college, and by inference the roles the colleges attempt to play. Many different roles or functions are evaluated in terms of how well the students do after graduation.

Mieck, M. A. (O.S.F.) The Concept of the Junior College Derived from the Opinions of Selected Groups of Educators in Catholic Education. 207 pp. University of Michigan. XXVI, 3110.
This study compares the concepts held by Catholic educators on the status, role, curriculums and programs, services, faculty and support of junior colleges with the views held by authorities in the field. The images generally agree.

Morrison, A. M. The Views of California Junior College Administrators, Instructors, and Boards of Trustees on Selected Issues in Junior College Education. 221 pp. U.C.L.A. XXIV, 3181.
Issues were found in various printed sources on the junior college and a checklist was devised to determine views on the issues in several areas including programs and purposes. A comprehensive program and "open-door" policy were favored. Purposes of junior colleges were ranked with transfer, technical-vocational education, guidance, general education, community programs in that order at the top. Adult education in the junior college was opposed, as was the comprehensive nature of the program, when further views were expressed. (Sure does sound contradictory!).

Munns, E. D. Current Planning for the Development of Public Junior Colleges in the United States. 344 pp. University of Colorado. XXV, 1967.
The study examines the relationship of two-year schools to four-year schools in the U.S. The role of junior colleges is discussed. Policy statements of the state were analyzed, and from these, information of relevance to junior college functions and planning were isolated. The problems of higher education, along with social, political, economic, technological and scientific forces are operating to define and determine the role of junior colleges. Junior college programs vary, and no one set of criteria is valid for establishing junior colleges. However, the state plan is an important guideline.

Rawlinson, H. E. Public Junior College and Community Needs: Development and Application of Criteria. 173 pp. Southern Illinois University. XXIV, 5251.

The purpose of this study was to design an instrument to determine how well a public junior college is serving its community. The instrument was designed, field tested, and found capable of identifying the areas of strength and weakness of junior colleges, including the areas of philosophy, curriculum, and instruction.

Reid, A. E., Jr. A History of the California Public Junior College Movement. 746 pp. University of Southern California. XXVII, 375-A.
Trends in the history of California the junior college movement from its inception through the 1961 Master-Plan are traced historically. Junior colleges emerge in response to local needs; as a result the educational program changes from time to time.

Robertson, M. R. A Comparative Analysis of the General Education Programs in Church Related Colleges and Public Junior Colleges of California. 235 pp. University of Southern California. XXVIII, 61-A.
From this study one can glean what most public junior colleges assume to be their role in regard to what values are taught, what overall purposes are sought, and what type of programs are developed. If one is interested, comparisons with church-related schools are available.

Segner, K. B., III. A History of the Community College Movement in North Carolina, 1927-1963. 165 pp. University of North Carolina. XXVII, 3703-A. Primary source material is used to trace the development of North Carolina's community colleges. As colleges become more numerous, the state mandates certain functions for public institutions to perform.

Selman, O. M. A Study of Curricula for Existing and Proposed Junior Colleges in Utah. 304 pp. Brigham Young University. XXVII, 364-A.
The study surveys existing junior college curricula, assesses future needs, and recommends guidelines for curricular programs. Junior colleges are accepted as being community-centered institutions, with comprehensive purposes and varied curricular offerings, serving all youth and adults in the community. Meeting community needs is usually one role of Utah junior colleges.

Shay, T. M. A Study of Terminal-Program Students Who Transferred in 1961 from Public Two-Year Colleges in the State of New York. 211 pp. Berkeley. XXVII, 3638-A.
One role of junior colleges is to "terminate" education. Another is to prepare students to "transfer". This study discussed what happened when the first role (terminate) became ("transfer"), as far as some students were concerned.

Spencer, J. S. Criteria for the Establishment and Operation of a Statewide System of Comprehensive Regional Junior Colleges. 220 pp. University of Illinois, XXVII, 2042-A.
The study discusses some of the criteria that would result in a statewide system of comprehensive junior colleges. These criteria give a glimpse of the role that the colleges should play and the functions that they should perform.

Tunnell, J. W. Faculty Involvement in Policy Formulation in the Public Junior College. 136 pp. Texas Tech. XXIV, 5157.
This study deals with the extent of faculty involvement in policy and curriculum decisions (as well as in others). However, the extent of involvement in policy and curriculum decisions is perceived as greater by administrators than by teachers.

Yeo, R. D. A Comparison Between Curricular Judgments Made By College Officials and Educational Theorists for a New Community College's Technical-Vocational Program. 224 pp. Stanford University. XXVI, 6573.
This study attempts to answer a simple question based on the assumption that the community college purpose is to meet the needs of the community it serves. Is it necessary to develop the curriculum with detailed research as to what is needed? Does a non-research based curriculum not serve the needs of the community? In one case study, the parts of the curriculum (either omitted or offered for no good reason) that differed from what research indicated was needed, prevailed frequently. Although programs sought to serve needs, they thus failed often to do so. Often personal biases of administrators were responsible for this discrepancy between what was needed and what was offered. Curriculum should be based on research.

Vorhies, R. M. Status and Role of the Non-Transfer Agricultural Education Program in California Junior Colleges. 190 pp. University of Missouri. XXVI, 806.
The purpose of the study was to determine the past, present, and future role of the junior college in providing non-transfer agricultural education in California. It is a descriptive, historical study. More effort, and thus a larger role, was found to go to transfer, than non-transfer programs.

Weynand, J. F. The Role of Public Junior Colleges in Texas As Viewed by ~~They~~ THERE Presidents and Board Members. 204 pp. University of Texas. XXIV, 2343.
Questionnaires disclosed that there was no signel, all-inclusive or unifying role of the public junior colleges in Texas. Ten broad role features based on the consensus of responses were delineated.